



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1933.

J. W. INNES, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

WHITEHAVEN.

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1934.

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

<i>Chairman</i>	Councillor WILKINSON.
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Alderman EVANS.

The Mayor (Alderman W. Stephenson).

Aldermen REED and ROWE.

Councillors ARMSTRONG, BAXTER, FEARON and HINDE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

<i>Chairman</i>	...	...	Councillor WILKINSON.
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	...	...	Alderman EVANS.

The Members of the Health and Housing Committee with Mesdames FITZSIMMONS, JOHNSON and WIGNALL.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

J. W. INNES, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.			<i>Medical Officer of Health.</i>
J. W. MACKAY, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.	...	...	<i>Ante-natal Medical Officer (part time).</i>
J. F. LORD, C.R.S.I.	...	...	<i>Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector.</i>
W. LITT, M.R.C.V.S.	...	...	<i>Veterinary Inspector (part time).</i>
*† Miss BERRY	...	...	<i>Health Visitor.</i>
*‡ Miss AINSLOW	...	...	do.
*§ Miss ALEXANDER	...	...	do.
*Miss MUGGACH (resigned Feb., 1933)			<i>Municipal Midwife.</i>
*Miss FORSTER (appointed Feb., 1933)			do.
Mrs. BRAITHWAITE	...	...	<i>Bransty Hospital Matron.</i>
Miss WALKER	...	...	<i>Hospital Nurse.</i>
J. S. ROBERTSON	...	...	<i>Clerk.</i>

* Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

§ Health Visitor's Certificate of Scottish Department of Health.

‡ Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute (New Regulations).

TOWN HALL,

WHITEHAVEN,

18th April, 1934.

To His Worship The Mayor,

The Aldermen and Councillors of the

Borough of Whitehaven.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health for the year 1933.

The general form of the Report is determined by the Ministry of Health and the information and statistics required will be found in detail in the report, but, as in former years, I shall here briefly summarise a few of the main points with regard to the health of the community and the activities of the Health Service during the year.

During the year the staple industry of the town was reorganised upon a new Company taking over the Collieries, and by the end of the year there were slight indications of an improvement as regards unemployment and hopeful signs of a return to more normal conditions.

As regards the general health of the community, the statistics are not, unfortunately, so favourable as they were in 1932. Whitehaven, with the rest of the country, suffered from the epidemic of Influenza in the early part of the year and its effect is reflected in the figures for the year.

The General Death Rate was 13.5 per 1,000 resident population, 2.7 higher than the rate for the previous year. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 12.3, so that once more Whitehaven has a higher rate than the country as a whole.

The Birth Rate was 19.2 per 1,000 of resident population, so that in common with the rest of the country it once more shows a decline, being 1.8 below the rate for the previous year.

It is, however, still considerably in excess of that for England and Wales, which, with a further decline of 0.9 for the year, has reached the record low figure of 14.4.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, unfortunately, has not maintained the record established the previous year, having risen to 88 deaths per 1,000 live births, the highest figure since 1927. The rate for England and Wales was 64, so that the rate is very much worse than that for the country as a whole. Annual rates for a small community are bound to show considerable fluctuations, and, whilst the sudden rise is to be deplored, there is this consolation that a bad year now is much better than a bad year was formerly. For example, in 1927 the rate jumped to 137, and in 1922 to 167.

There have been no new departures or major alterations in the Health Service of the Borough during the year, and apart from the health statistics, few matters call for special comment.

The various activities of the Service have been well maintained throughout the year and the work of the Child Welfare Department again shows an advance, the attendances made by infants under one year of age who were brought to the Centres being slightly more in spite of the fall in the number of births.

The number of visits paid to infants in their homes by the Health Visitors also showed a very considerable increase over those for the previous year. This is very gratifying, as the teaching in the homes by the Health Visitors is, I consider, about the most important part of the Child Welfare work.

In connection with the housing activities, two notable features during the year were the laying of the foundation stone of the thousandth house built by the Corporation and the somewhat less festive proceeding of a public inquiry in connection with the first three Clearance Areas dealt with under the 1930 Housing Act. The Council's Clearance Orders



were confirmed practically in their entirety, and by the end of the year the evacuation of the areas had commenced and is now completed. Representations with regard to other eight areas have since been made for action on similar lines.

One matter that has caused a good deal of anxiety throughout the country has been the shortage of water, but in spite of the rainfall for the locality being more than fourteen inches below the average for the past twelve years, there was never cause for the slightest anxiety with regard to the water supply for the Borough.

I am grateful to all the members of the staff for the diligence and enthusiasm with which they have carried out their duties during the year, and to the officials of other departments whom I have always found most willing to help in any way they possibly could.

I wish also to express my indebtedness to Mrs. Wilkinson and her voluntary workers, who have continued to give their time and assistance in carrying on the work of the Centres, and finally I would thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committees for their unvarying and sympathetic support in matters relating to the health of the community and to the work of my department.

I am,
Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
J. W. INNES,
Medical Officer of Health.

A.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough in acres	...	...	...	1,810
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, (mid year, 1933)	...	...	...	21,220
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1933) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	5,158
Rateable Value (1st April, 1933)	...	...	...	£83,710
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£311

II.—SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The state of employment in Whitehaven depends almost entirely on the conditions prevailing in the staple industry, viz., coal production, and this trade has been in a very depressed condition for some considerable time, with consequent depression in other trades.

The total number of unemployed at the beginning of the year was 3,567, out of a total insured population of approximately 7,200, which rose to reach the "peak" figure of 3,949 in the middle of August. From that point the number declined, and at the close of the year stood at 2,554, an improvement of 1,013 as compared with the beginning of the year or of 1,395 as compared with the peak figure in August. Most of this improvement was in relation to the coal trade. Of the number 1,395 who found employment between August and the close of the year all but approximately two hundred found work in connection with the collieries.

III.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	393	206	187
Illegitimate	...	...	16	7	9
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population, 19.2					
Stillbirths	...	...	21	8	13
Rate per 1,000 total births, 48.8					
Deaths	...	...	288	145	143
Death Rate per 1,000 of population, 13.5.					

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

					Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births.
From Sepsis	...	...	...	I	2.32
„ Other Causes	...	...	...	I	2.32
				—	—
Total				2	4.64
				—	—

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All Infants per, 1,000 live births	...	...	...	88.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	89.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	62.5
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	<i>nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	5
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...	...	4
Death Rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases per thousand of population	...	...	...	0.47

Death Rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	1.22
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0.28
All Forms	...	...	...	...	1.50

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of resident population in the Borough at the middle of 1933 was 21,220, and the statistics for the year have been calculated on this basis.

This shows an increase of 78 as compared with the actual count at the 1931 Census, but a decrease of 180 as compared with the mid-year estimate for 1932.

				<i>Actual Count at Census.</i>	<i>Registrar General's Mid-year Estimate.</i>
1931	...	...	21,142	...	21,270
1932	...	...	—	...	21,400
1933	...	...	—	...	21,220

BIRTHS.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	19.2
„ „ England and Wales	...	...	14.4
„ „ 118 Great Towns...	...	...	14.4
„ „ 132 Smaller Towns	...	...	14.5
(population 25,000—50,000).			
„ „ London	...	...	13.2
„ „ County of Cumberland	...	...	15.8

The number of live births registered during the year was 409, 213 males and 196 females, of whom 7 males and 9 females were illegitimate. The Birth Rate was 19.2 per

thousand of estimated resident population, a decline of 1.8 as compared with the rate for 1932. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in Whitehaven, just as the rate for England and Wales, viz., 14.4, or 0.9 under that of the previous year, is the lowest ever recorded for the country.

The steady decline in the Birth Rate still goes on. In my report for 1932 I remarked that a birth rate of 20 per 1,000 of population was reckoned to be necessary to maintain a steady population and to withstand the wastage consequent on periodic attacks of epidemic disease such as the Influenza epidemics that we have experienced in late years. For the first time Whitehaven has now fallen below that figure, whilst the rate for the country as a whole has been for the past eleven years falling very considerably under it. The improvement in the death rate, including the Infantile Mortality Rate, has done a little to compensate for this fall, but that improvement cannot go on indefinitely, whereas the fall in the birth rate continues unabated. The result is bound to be that in a few years a considerable and increasing decline in the population will take place.

The following Table shows the average annual number of births and average annual birth rate per 1,000 of population by five-year periods since 1890, with the corresponding rate for England and Wales along with the actual figures since 1930 :—

Period.	Borough of Whitehaven.		England and Wales.
	Average Annual Number of Births.	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.
1891—1895	586	32.0	30.5
1896—1900	595	30.9	29.3
1901—1905	644	33.3	28.2
1906—1910	592	30.6	26.3
1911—1915	568	29.6	23.6
1916—1920	533	27.8	20.1
1921—1925	559	27.6	19.9
1926—1930	485	24.0	16.7
	Number of Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.
1931	457	21.5	15.8
1932	450	21.0	15.3
1933	409	19.2	14.4

DEATHS.

Death Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	13.5
„ „ England and Wales	...	12.3	
„ „ 118 Great Towns	...	12.2	
„ „ 132 Smaller Towns	...	11.0	
„ „ London	...	12.2	
„ „ County of Cumberland	...	13.7	

The number of deaths of residents belonging to the Borough, after making adjustments for inward and outward transfers, *i.e.*, after adding the number of residents who died outside the Borough, but were ordinarily resident in the Borough, and deducting those who died in the Borough but were normally resident outside, was 288, viz., 145 males and 143 females.

This number of deaths was 56 more than the number for the previous year and the rate was increased by 2.7.

The chief causes of death during the year were Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels, 65 ; Respiratory Diseases, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc., 36 ; Cancer, 34 ; Tuberculosis, 32 ; Influenza 15, and Violence 15. Compared with the figures for the previous year this shows an increase of 15 respiratory deaths, an increase of 16 from Cancer and a decrease of 16 from causes associated with heart and blood vessels. The increase in deaths from respiratory diseases is due to complications associated with the Influenza epidemic in the spring. The deaths from Influenza itself were 15 as against seven the previous year, and the deaths from Cancer show a very notable increase, being 34 as against 18 in 1932.

The age at death of all cases shown in the local returns for the year 1933 is given below, and also the average annual rates by five yearly periods since 1890.

AGE AT DEATH OF ALL CASES, WHITEHAVEN BOROUGH, 1933.

Age Groups.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	Over 65	Total.
Males ...	21	7	3	1	3	5	1	2	4	8	8	15	19	49	146
Females ...	14	6	3	1	0	3	4	4	4	8	11	14	24	46	142

The figures supplied by the Registrar General show the deaths as 145 males and 143 females. Local returns show 146 males and 142 females. There is a slight discrepancy also in the infantile deaths, the Registrar General's figure showing 21 males and 15 females whereas only 14 deaths of female infants could be accounted for.

The following Table shows the average annual number of deaths and the average annual death rate per 1,000 of population by five-year period since 1890, with the corresponding rate for England and Wales, along with the actual figures since 1930 :—

Period.	Borough of Whitehaven.		England and Wales.
	Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Average Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of resident population.	Average Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of population.
1891—1895	372	19.9	18.7
1896—1900	368	18.1	17.7
1901—1905	368	19.2	16.1
1906—1910	393	20.4	14.7
1911—1915	350	18.2	14.3
1916—1920	315	17.3	14.4
1921—1925	320	15.6	12.2
1926—1930	292	13.8	12.1
	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of resident population	Death Rate per 1,000 of population.
1931	307	14.4	12.3
1932	232	10.8	12.0
1933	288	13.5	12.3

INFANTILE DEATHS.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per thousand live births :—

Legitimate, 89.0.	Illegitimate, 62.5.	Total, 88.0
England and Wales	...	64
118 Great Towns	...	67
132 Smaller Towns	...	56
London	...	59
County of Cumberland	...	71

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1933 was, according to the Registrar General's figures, 36, viz., 21 males and 15 females, out of 409 live births registered during the year, which gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 88.0 per 1,000 registered live births.

According to local returns the figure should be 21 males and 14 females. The Registrar General's figures have been accepted for statistical purposes but the table on page 13 is based on the local returns.

After a very successful year in 1932, when the Infantile Mortality Rate reached the low record figure of 60 per 1,000 live births, it is disappointing to record that the rate for 1933 has jumped to 88. The actual increase in the number of deaths was 8, which was practically accounted for by the increase in the number in which death was certified to be due to prematurity or congenital conditions. The number of births was less by 41, and, as the infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of children under one year of age calculated per thousand live births, this helped to increase the rate. Rates for a small community are subject to rather violent fluctuations and it is noticeable on looking over old records that a bad year is interspersed every five or six. Thus in 1926 the rate was 137, the average for the five years 1926—30 being 89, and in 1922 the rate was 167, the average for the five years 1921—25 being 102, so that, as I have already said in my prefatory remarks, a bad year now is nothing like as bad as a bad year used to be—in fact the figure for 1933 is still better than the best average for a five-year period up to 1930.

The causes and age at death are shown in the accompanying Table, and the following Table shows the annual average number of infantile deaths and the annual average rate per 1,000 live births by five-year periods since 1890 with the corresponding rate for England and Wales, along with the actual yearly figures since 1930.

INFANTILE DEATHS SHOWN BY AGES AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE IN WEEKS				AGE IN MONTHS.							TOTAL DEATHS
	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	Under 1 M'th	1—2	2—3	3—6	6—9	9—12		
Premature Birth	6	1	—	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	9	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	
Congenital Malformation and Defects	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	4	
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	5	
Convulsions	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	
Accidental	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Other Causes	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	5	

Period.	Borough of Whitehaven.		England and Wales.
	Average Annual Number of Deaths under one year of age.	Average Annual Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 registered live births.	Annual Average Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 registered live births.
1891—1895	88	148	151
1896—1900	89	150	156
1901—1905	92	143	138
1906—1910	84	142	117
1911—1915	79	140	110
1916—1920	62	117	90
1921—1925	57	102	76
1926—1930	44	89	68
1931	32	70	66
1932	27	60	65
1933	36	88	64

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

(i)—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

A list is given at the beginning of this report showing the above Officers.

(a) *Medical.*

(1) The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, Inspector of Midwives, and Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital for the Borough ; Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Cleator Moor ; and Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Whitehaven.

(2) Dr. Mackay, who is in general practice in Whitehaven, is engaged as part-time officer in clinical charge of the Antenatal Centre. He also acts as Deputy Medical Officer of Health in the absence of the Medical Officer.

(b) *Others.*

(1) The Sanitary Inspector is also Inspector for Common Lodging Houses and the Officer designated under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

(2) Three Health Visitors act also as School Nurses, and divide their time equally between the duties of Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical work.

(3) A Municipal Midwife, fully trained and holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, devotes her time entirely to Midwifery.

(4) The Matron and one Nurse are employed at Bransty Fever Hospital.

(5) A Clerk is employed in the Health Office.

(6) A part-time Veterinary Officer carries out the duties under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

(ii) SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA.

(a) *Laboratory Facilities.*—No Laboratory is provided by the Local Authority, but clinical material for examination, milk samples, etc., are sent to the Cumberland Laboratory, Carlisle.

(b) *Ambulance Facilities.*

(1) *For Infectious Cases.*—Infectious cases are removed to hospital by the motor ambulance belonging to the Gale-mire Joint Hospital Board, and this arrangement continues to work quite satisfactorily.

(2) *For Non-Infectious Cases.*—Cases of accidents in the mines are removed to hospital in a motor ambulance provided by the Mineowners' Association.

The Whitehaven and District Joint Ambulance Committee, which includes the Borough of Whitehaven, the Urban Districts of Arlecdon and Frizington, Cleator Moor and Egremont, the Rural District of Whitehaven and certain parishes of the Bootle Rural District, viz., Birker and Eskdale, Bootle, Corney, Waberthwaite, Drigg, Irton, Muncaster and Seascale, maintains an ambulance for public use in the area.

(c) *Nursing in the Home.*

(1) *General.* The Whitehaven District Nursing Association employs five trained nurses, who visit and nurse patients under the direction of the practitioners of the town. Two of these are certified midwives and undertake midwifery also.

(2) *Infectious Diseases.* Cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, etc., notified from schools or coming to the knowledge of the Health Department in other ways, are visited by the Health Visitors with a view to ascertaining whether treatment has been obtained for the child. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are visited by the Health Visitors to see that necessary treatment is being obtained and carried out.

(d)—Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name and Situation.		Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	(a) Sandhills Lane	Waiting Room and accommodation for weighing babies and for consultations	Local Authority
*	(b) The Colliery Mission, Ginns	Waiting Room and consultation accommodation	Local Authority
Ante-Natal Clinic	Sandhills Lane	do.	do.
School Clinic	do.	Waiting Room, consultation and treatment room	Local Authority
Dental Clinic	do.	Waiting Room, treatment room, recovery room	do.
Sunlight Clinic	do.	Waiting room, treatment room, dressing rooms	do.
Tuberculosis Clinic	102 Scotch St.	Waiting room, weighing room, dressing room, and consultation room	Cumberland County Council
Orthopædic Clinic	do.	do.	do.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Whitehaven and West Cumberland Hospital.		do.

*Transferred to the Sandhills Lane Centre in January, 1933.

(e) Hospitals.

(1) (a) *General.* The Whitehaven and West Cumberland Hospital, a voluntary general hospital, is situated in the Borough, and admits cases from the Borough of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor Urban District, Arlecdon and Frizington Urban District, Whitehaven Rural District, and parts of the Bootle Rural District. This hospital contains 90 beds, and has surgical wards, a children's ward, maternity ward and private wards. There is an electrical department equipped with X-ray

apparatus (and also a portable X-ray apparatus for use in the wards), ultra-violet lamp and apparatus for electrical treatment. It is staffed by an Honorary Staff drawn from the practitioners of Whitehaven and the neighbourhood.

(b) The County Council Hospital, which, prior to the Local Government Act of 1929, was the Poor Law Hospital for the Whitehaven Poor Law Area of Cumberland, is situated within the Borough of Whitehaven.

(2) *Fever*. Bransty Isolation Hospital, provided by the Town Council, has 24 beds available for cases of infectious disease from the Borough other than Smallpox. There has been no alteration during the year with regard to this hospital, and what has been reported previously regarding the accommodation still holds. It is to be expected that when the County Scheme for the reorganisation of hospital accommodation for infectious diseases is promulgated, better arrangements for this branch of work will be made, as small isolation hospitals such as this can neither be satisfactory nor economical.

(3) *Smallpox*. The Whitehaven Town Council is one of the contributing Authorities to the Derwent Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, which has a splendid Isolation Hospital at Camerton. As I have already remarked in previous reports, it seems rather a pity that such a good hospital should have to be kept in reserve for a possible outbreak of Smallpox when other much inferior hospitals are being used for the treatment of infectious diseases.

II.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

(1) *Midwifery and Maternity Services*. The Town Council have an arrangement with the Board of Management of the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Hospital, under which cases may be admitted to the Maternity Ward through the Public Health Department. The accommodation available for maternity cases is insufficient to deal with the number of cases admitted, and the question of providing additional beds has been engaging the attention of the hospital authorities.

Four Midwives, all holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, practise midwifery in the town. One of these is engaged by the Local Authority, two by the District Nursing Association, and one is in practice on her own account. There are no *bona-fide* or untrained midwives in the town.

(2) *Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.* There are no arrangements for the provision of institutional treatment for mothers or children.

(3) *Health Visitors.* Three Health Visitors are employed by the Local Authority and they divide their time equally between Child Welfare and School Medical work.

In addition to the home visiting of infants under one year of age, the Health Visitors endeavour to keep children of one to five years of age under supervision as far as possible, and during 1933 almost four thousand visits were paid to these children. Full figures with regard to Health Visiting will be found in the section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, page 36.

(4) *Infant Life Protection.* The Local Authority discharges the functions under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, through the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The three Health Visitors and Mrs. Wignall, a member of the Committee, act as Infant Protection Visitors. During 1933 four children were on the register, and were kept under supervision by the Infant Protection Visitors, reports being submitted to each meeting of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(5) *Orthopædic Treatment.* The County Council provide an Orthopædic Clinic in Whitehaven, and the Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees have an agreement under which their cases are referred to this Clinic and are paid for on an attendance basis. Hospital treatment, at the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, is also provided under the same scheme.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is obtained from Lake Ennerdale, which is at a distance of eight miles from Whitehaven. Lake Ennerdale is situated among barren, uncultivated and almost uninhabited surroundings, and the water is of exceptional purity and softness, and eminently satisfactory as a supply both as regards quality and quantity.

Mr. Wilson, Borough Engineer, has supplied the following information with regard to the water supply :—

“ The year has been one of exceptional dryness with a rainfall of only 37.12 inches as compared with an average of 51.49 inches during the preceding twelve years. In spite of this, no anxiety regarding the supply was felt, the lowest level of the Lake being 32 inches below the level of the overflow weir, on December 23rd, compared with the lowest recorded level of 52 inches below the level of the overflow weir in July, 1921.

The average daily consumption was approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons.

During the year the mains have been extended to provide a supply of water to Woodhouse No. 2 Scheme and the South end of the Loop Road.

All new mains now being laid are concrete lined in order to obviate encrustation of the inside of the pipes and thus prevent the discolouration of the water at dead ends.”

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Extensions to the sewers have been carried out to include a further portion of the Loop Road and also Woodhouse No. 2 Scheme.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Water closets are general in the Borough, with the exception of seven privies at Low Kells, and seven on the outlying farms and cottages in the Harras Moor district, viz., five at the Farm of Harras Dyke and Cottages, one at Standing Stones Farm, and one at Yewbank Cottage.

There were no conversions during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There is nothing new to report with regard to Public Cleansing. Two modern motor vehicles are in use for the collection of refuse, but three of the old fashioned high carts, to which exception has been taken in past reports are still in service.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

A full account of the work done by the Sanitary Inspector is given in his Annual Report to me, which is printed as an appendix to this report. It includes full details as to the number and nature of inspections made by him during the year, the number of notices served, and the result of such notices. The report shows that his work has been carried out in a highly efficient and satisfactory manner, and a noteworthy feature is the amount of work that he has accomplished without recourse to the service of Statutory Notices.

SCHOOLS.

At the close of 1933 there were thirteen schools or departments in Whitehaven, and, generally speaking, the sanitary conditions, with certain exceptions—notably in Non-Provided Schools—are satisfactory. Sanitary defects at the St. James' Schools have been reported on numerous occasions, lavatory basins have now been installed at St. James' Infants School, but other sanitary defects, which have been repeatedly reported upon, still remain. No improvements have been carried out at Quay Street Infants' School, but plans have been submitted for remedying these and the work will be carried out after a new Infant School has been built at Kells, when the old one is to be reorganised.

D.—HOUSING STATISTICS.

I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...	1,291
	and the number of inspections made	1,975
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	915
	and the number of inspections made	920
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	915
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	95

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	50
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III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—	
	(a) By Owners	<i>nil</i>
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	<i>nil</i>

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	<i>nil</i>
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By Owners	<i>nil</i>
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	<i>nil</i>

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	3

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil</i>

During the year an inquiry was held in regard to the Council's proposal to declare three areas, including 83 dwelling-houses, to be Clearance Areas under the 1930 Act ; and the Council's scheme was confirmed practically entirely.

The Local Authority completed the erection of 24 houses and 96 more were under construction at the close of the year. At the end of the year 982 Council houses were in occupation.

Eighteen were erected by private enterprise during the year.

In spite of what has been done, Whitehaven has still a huge housing problem to face. Figures given in last year's report show that over nine hundred houses have still to be dealt with, most of these being only fit for demolition. Action is meantime being taken with regard to other eight areas comprising one hundred and twenty dwelling-houses.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

There are 41 retail purveyors of milk in the Borough, nine of whom are also wholesale producers. In addition, there are twelve producers resident outside the Borough who supply milk wholesale for retail in the Borough. The dairies, cowsheds and milkshops have been kept under regular supervision by the Sanitary Inspector and I have visited all on several occasions.

During 1933 the scheme of co-operation between the Local and the County Authorities as outlined in last year's report was carried out, and in my opinion proved quite successful. The scheme provides for the equal sharing of the cost of examination between the County and the Local Authorities. The samples are all collected by the Sanitary Inspector and duplicate reports are sent to the County Veterinary Officer and to the Medical Officer of Health. All matters relating to cleanliness, premises, etc., are followed up by the Health Authority, and all matters relating to herds, such as Tuberculosis, are dealt with by the County Veterinary Department.

During the year 37 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

Six samples of certified milk were examined, and all were found to be free from Tubercle and well within the limits of bacterial content prescribed for this class.

Thirty-one samples of ordinary milk as retailed in the Borough were examined bacteriologically for cleanliness, 30 of these being examined as well for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. In no case was Tubercle found.

The standard for cleanliness accepted as satisfactory is that laid down for Grade A. Milk by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, namely :—

- (a) Not more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre ;
and
- (b) No Coliform Bacillus in one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre.

Both of these conditions have to be satisfied before the milk is regarded as satisfactory, but the standard is not by any means an excessively high one and milk of this standard can be produced by any reasonably clean dairy. The public have every right to demand that such an important article of

food should at least conform to this standard. A reform of law in this connection is long overdue, and it should be made an offence to sell milk below a fixed standard of cleanliness. Eleven samples were classified as satisfactory, and twenty as unsatisfactory. Of the latter, thirteen were satisfactory as far as the total bacterial count was concerned but were spoiled by manurial contamination, and the other seven were thoroughly unsatisfactory samples in both respects.

In all cases a letter is sent to the producer, showing the results of the examination and placing the sample in order of merit compared with the others taken at the same time, with the idea of fostering a little healthy rivalry amongst the producers and of stimulating their efforts to produce a clean article of diet.

The Sanitary Inspector follows up all unsatisfactory samples, discusses methods of productions, defects of premises, cleanliness or anything else that might have a bearing on the condition of the milk, but it is a great pity that legislation does not give the Local Authority definite powers to enforce a reasonable bacteriological standard of cleanliness.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Meat Inspection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and his report shows that he paid 238 visits to slaughter-houses during the year.

There are two licensed and four registered slaughter-houses, one of the licensed premises being used by fifteen butchers.

This slaughter-house is quite satisfactory, but the same cannot be said of the other premises, and once more, one would suggest that it would be a very great improvement from every point of view if all the slaughtering could be confined to one suitable abattoir.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are twenty-nine bakehouses on the register and 36 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Inspector during the year. Two contraventions were noted, both being remedied on service of informal notice.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
DURING THE YEAR 1933.

DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	27	26	—
Diphtheria	10	10	1
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7	2	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	31	—	*23
Erysipelas	7	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	3	3	2

*All forms.

The number of cases of infectious disease (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1933, are shown in the above table, together with the numbers admitted to Hospital and the number of deaths. The notifications for notifiable infectious diseases (other than Tuberculosis) are shown by age groups in Table VI. of the Appendix, and those for Tuberculosis and the deaths from that disease are shown by age and sex in Table VII.

The chief feature in connection with the general health of the community was the epidemic of Influenza in the early months of the year. Apart from that, there was very little disease of an epidemic character.

The average school attendance for the year was 93.2% or 1% lower than the average for 1932. The lowest average for any month was 89%, in January, when there was an epidemic of Influenza. It was found necessary to close the Schools at that time owing to the amount of sickness and the abnormally severe weather.

There were nine deaths from the principal Zymotic diseases during the year, giving a death rate per thousand of 0.4. The details are shown in Table IV. of the Appendix.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1933, 26 of whom were admitted to hospital. All made excellent recoveries and there were no deaths from this disease.

The attack rate was 1.3 per thousand of population.

Scarlet Fever Anti-toxin is now used as a routine in all cases of Scarlet Fever treated at the Isolation Hospital, one's clinical experience being that complications are thereby avoided, the period of illness is definitely shortened, and the period of isolation very considerably reduced. The average duration of isolation of all Scarlet Fever cases discharged from hospital during the year was 24 days, which meant a saving of, at least, eighteen days per case, as compared with the old routine of a minimum of six weeks' isolation, a saving of 468 patient days in the year.

The following Table shows the incidence of Scarlet Fever, the attack rate and the mortality rate by five-year groups since 1895.

SCARLET FEVER.

Period.	Average Annual Number of cases notified.	Average Annual attack rate per 1,000 of population.	Average Annual number of deaths.	Average Annual fatality rate per 100 notified cases.	Average Annual percentage of cases removed to Hospital.
1896—1900	112	5.8	5.6	5.0	22
1901—1905	45	2.3	2.0	4.4	50
1906—1910	83	4.3	3.2	3.9	66
1911—1915	32	1.7	0.6	1.9	81
1916—1920	15	0.8	0.0	0.0	78
1921—1925	46	2.3	0.2	0.4	90
1926—1930	26	1.2	0.0	0.0	95
1931	20	0.9	0	0	90
1932	33	1.5	0	0	97
1933	27	1.3	0	0	96

DIPHTHERIA.

Ten cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, all of whom were admitted to hospital.

In six cases the diagnosis was not confirmed.

The attack rate of notified cases was 0.5 per thousand of population and there was one death from this disease—a child who was admitted in a moribund condition early one morning,

a doctor having been called for the first time about midnight, although the child had been ill for several days. By this time it was impossible to save the child's life and it died within a short time of being admitted. It is necessary once more to emphasize the necessity for promptly obtaining medical advice for a child with throat symptoms. There is a definite specific remedy for Diphtheria, and children need not die of this disease provided that those attacked by it receive sufficient anti-toxin sufficiently early. In fatal cases it is delay in securing suitable treatment that is the deciding factor.

No Schick testing or immunization has been carried out.

The following Table shows the incidence of Diphtheria, the attack rate and the mortality rate by five-year groups since 1895 :—

DIPHTHERIA.

Period.	Average Annual Number of cases notified.	Average Annual attack rate per 1,000 of population.	Average Annual number of deaths.	Average Annual fatality rate per 100 notified cases.	Average Annual percentage of cases removed to Hospital.
1896—1900	7	0.4	2.0	29.4	0
1901—1905	12	0.6	3.4	27.9	7
1906—1910	8	0.4	2.2	27.5	15
1911—1915	9	0.5	2.0	21.7	46
1916—1920	7	0.4	2.0	27.0	54
1921—1925	16	0.8	0.6	3.7	90
1926—1930	14	0.7	0.8	5.8	97
1931	7	0.3	0	0	100
1932	7	0.3	1	14.3	86
1933	10	0.5	1	10.0	100

SMALLPOX.

No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No cases were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

No cases were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Four cases were notified, of whom one was treated in the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Seven cases were notified during the year. Two were treated at Fusehill Hospital, Carlisle, and all recovered without apparent impairment of vision.

PNEUMONIA.

Thirty-one cases of Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia were notified during the year. The number of deaths from Pneumonia was 23 which, however, includes all forms of Pneumonia. This number was an increase of 13 on the number for 1932, although the cases notified were only five more.

ERYSIPELAS.

Seven cases were notified during the year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Three cases were notified, all being children from the same family. They were admitted to Bransty Hospital, where two died and the other made an excellent recovery. In all cases the diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically. Other two children in the same family were discovered to be carriers. They were isolated at Bransty Hospital and were not discharged until negative swabs had been obtained.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One case was notified during the year and was removed to the Ethel Hedley Hospital.

INFLUENZA.

Fifteen deaths were attributed to Influenza as against seven in 1932.

MEASLES.

There were no deaths from Measles during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Five deaths were attributed to this cause, as against one the previous year.

DIARRHŒA.

Four deaths of children under two years of age were due to Enteritis, an increase of one above the figure for the previous year.

BRANSTY FEVER HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever	Cerebro- Spinal Fever Carriers.	Diagnosis not Confirmed.	Total.
In Hospital Jan. 1, 1933	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Admitted 1933	26	4	1	3	2	6	42
Discharged 1933	27	3	1	1	2	5	39
Died	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
In Hospital Jan. 1, 1934	1	—	—	—	—	1	1

There was one case of Scarlet Fever in Hospital on January 1st, 1933, and forty-two cases were admitted during the year. Of these, twenty-six were cases of Scarlet Fever, four of Diphtheria, three of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, one of Ophthalmia Neonatorum (which was transferred to Fusehill Hospital), and two were Cerebro-Spinal Fever carriers. Of six other cases admitted as Diphtheria, two proved to be cases of Vincent's Angina, and in the other four the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Thirty-nine cases were discharged during the year, one case of Diphtheria and two of Cerebro Spinal Fever died, and one case of Vincent's Angina remained in Hospital on January 1st, 1934.

Patient-days for 1933 :—

Scarlet Fever	637
Diphtheria	113
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	237
Other Cases	97
	<hr/>
	1,084

Average duration of treatment of cases discharged during 1933 :—

Scarlet Fever	24 days
Diphtheria	38 "
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	64 "
" " Carriers	26 "
Other Cases	7 "

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the new cases and mortality for the Borough of Whitehaven during 1933.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0—1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
5—10	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	0
10—15	4	4	0	1	0	3	1	0
15—20	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	1
20—25	5	6	0	0	2	2	1	0
25—35	5	7	0	0	2	3	0	0
35—45	2	7	0	1	2	1	0	0
45—55	3	3	0	0	2	1	0	0
55—65	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Over 65	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	24	32	8	3	14	12	4	2

Total New Cases	...	...	67
Total Deaths	...	...	32

Death Rate per 1,000 of population :—

Pulmonary	...	...	1.22
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	0.28
All Forms	...	...	1.50

Included in the above deaths were two cases that had not been previously notified, the proportion of non-notified deaths being 6.2%. In both cases a satisfactory explanation was received.

The number of new cases notified during the year was 67, an increase of nineteen compared with the figure for 1932. There was an increase of twenty-two new pulmonary cases, the number for males being increased by eight and for females by fourteen. On the other hand the new non-pulmonary cases were less by three. The total deaths from Tuberculosis showed an increase of four, being 32 as against 28 the previous year. The deaths amongst females—both pulmonary and non-pulmonary—and the non-pulmonary deaths of males all showed a decrease, but there was a notable increase in the deaths of males from pulmonary tuberculosis from three to fourteen.

The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 1.50 per 1,000 of population, which is 0.20 per 1,000 worse than

the rate for 1932, and almost 80% higher than the rate for the country as a whole.

From the table on page 33 it will be seen that, with the exception of the war years, the rate for the country has been steadily improving but that this improvement has not been taking place in Whitehaven. No doubt the industrial and economic depression has been largely responsible for this, coupled with the bad housing conditions that are still all too prevalent in the town. The sunless, airless courts are breeding places for the germs of this disease.

The number of notified cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1933 was :—

Pulmonary—Males	...	...	110
	Females	...	93
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	26
	Females	...	20
Total			<hr/> 249 <hr/>

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

By these Regulations the Local Authority can, on the report in writing of their Medical Officer of Health, by notice in writing, require any person suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract, and in an infectious state, who is employed in connection with a dairy or the handling of milk or vessels for containing milk, to discontinue his employment. The Regulations also forbid any person knowing he is suffering from tuberculosis to undertake such employment.

No action was required to be taken under these Regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

Section 62 of the above Act deals with the power of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to make an order, on the application of the Local Authority, for the removal to and detention in a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

No action was taken during the year under these regulations.

The following table shows the number of deaths occurring from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and from Tuberculosis (all forms) and the rate per 1,000 of population for the Borough since 1910, and, for comparison, the corresponding death rates for England and Wales.

Table showing Death Rate per 1,000 of population from Tubercular Diseases in Whitehaven as compared with England and Wales as a whole since 1910.

Year.	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).			Tuberculosis (all forms).		
	Whitehaven.		England and Wales. Rate per 1,000 of population.	Whitehaven.		England and Wales. Rate per 1,000 of population.
	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.		Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000	
1910	27	1.40	1.02	59	3.06	1.43
1911	22	1.15	1.06	43	2.26	1.47
1912	17	0.89	1.02	28	1.47	1.37
1913	24	1.25	0.99	41	2.14	1.35
1914	18	0.93	1.02	25	1.30	1.36
1915	18	0.93	1.14	36	1.86	1.51
1916	19	1.05	1.15	27	1.50	1.52
1917	29	1.62	1.21	45	2.52	1.60
1918	25	1.41	1.30	33	1.87	1.67
1919	18	0.98	1.00	31	1.68	1.28
1920	20	1.04	0.87	32	1.67	1.13
1921	25	1.26	0.88	31	1.56	1.13
1922	27	1.35	0.89	33	1.65	1.12
1923	26	1.28	0.84	35	1.72	1.06
1924	21	1.02	0.84	29	1.41	1.06
1925	12	0.58	0.83	21	1.02	1.04
1926	16	0.76	0.77	21	1.00	0.96
1927	18	0.86	0.79	23	1.09	0.97
1928	24	1.13	0.76	26	1.23	0.93
1929	19	0.91	0.79	30	1.43	0.96
1930	23	1.09	0.74	26	1.24	0.89
1931	30	1.41	0.74	38	1.78	0.89
1932	18	0.84	0.69	28	1.30	0.84
1933	26	1.22	—	32	1.50	—

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

		In Institutions 1st. Jan. 1933.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Institutions 1st Jan. 1931.
PULMONARY CASES:						
Men	... ..	7	13	17	1	2
Women	... ..	6	14	15	—	5
Boys	... ..	—	5	4	—	1
Girls	... ..	1	3	3	—	1
NON-PULMONARY CASES:						
Men	... ..	2	2	—	—	4
Women	... ..	1	—	1	—	—
Boys	... ..	—	2	2	—	—
Girls	... ..	—	2	1	—	1
Total	...	17	41	43	1	14

The above Table shows the number of Tuberculosis cases from the Borough of Whitehaven that received Sanatorium treatment under the County Council Scheme during 1933. Altogether, fifty-eight cases from Whitehaven were treated in Sanatoria during the year, as compared with forty-two in 1932 and thirty in 1931, so that the number has been almost doubled within the past two years. Little lasting benefit, however, will be conferred on many of these cases if on the completion of their Sanatorium treatment they have to return to thoroughly unsuitable home conditions.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Estimated Population (mid-year) 1933	...	...	21,220
Number of Registered Births	...	...	409
Number of Notified Births	...	...	429
Number of Stillbirths	...	...	21
Number of Illegitimate Births	...	...	16
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population	...	...	19.2

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year—

Legitimate	...	...	35
Illegitimate	...	...	1
		Total	<u>36</u>

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births :

Legitimate	...	...	89.0
Illegitimate	...	...	62.5
		Total	<u>88.0</u>

Maternal Mortality :

(a) From Sepsis	...	...	...	1
(b) From Other Causes	...	...	...	1

CHILD WELFARE.

The number of live births registered during the year was 409 and the number of notifications received was 429, including 15 Stillbirths, so that the number of live births notified was 414.

HOME VISITING.

The number of first visits made by the Health Visitors to babies was 430 and the total number of visits to infants under one year was 3,471. In addition, 3,714 visits were made to children between one and five years of age, giving a total number of 7,185 visits to children under five years of age for the year, including 77 visits to infectious cases.

In addition, 311 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers, giving a total of 7,496 visits for the year, an increase of 1,204 visits for the year as compared with the previous year.

The visits have been very considerably more than doubled within the last five years.

The visits made by each visitor are detailed below :—

	Miss Berry.	Miss Ainscow.	Miss Alexander	Total.
First visits to children under one year of age	169	151	110	430
Re-visits to children under one year of age ...	693	1,130	1,128	3,041
Visits to children : 1—5 years of age ...	1,100	1,020	1,594	3,714
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	54	72	185	311
Total ...	2,016	2,373	3,107	7,496

WELFARE CENTRES.

The Welfare Centre at Sandhills Lane continued to be held as formerly, each Tuesday afternoon. At the beginning of the year a welfare clinic was still being held at the Colliery Mission, Ginns, but the numbers attending were continuing to decline, and in view of this and of the fact that the premises, as pointed out previously were thoroughly unsuitable, the clinic was transferred at the end of January to the Sandhills Lane Centre but continued to be held as a separate clinic under the old arrangements, the Medical Officer holding a clinic on the first and third Fridays of each month and the Health Visitor in charge of that area attending on the other Fridays to weigh babies and issue food.

There is really no reason why there should be a separate clinic for this part of the town. It is not a question of distance as mothers from much further away had always attended Sandhills Lane. What is much more necessary is to establish a new Clinic to cater for the increasing population on the

Council's estate at Woodhouse and Kells, and I would commend this project for the serious consideration of the Committee concerned.

The attendance at the Sandhills Lane Centre continued to show an increase although the number of babies brought to the Centre was smaller, owing to the fall in the number of births.

The number of infants under one year of age who were brought to the Centres for the first time during the year was 210, representing 51.5% of the total notified births. The number of infants between one and five years of age who were brought for the first time was 28.

The total attendances for the year were 3,226.

The figures for the two Centres were as follows :—

			<i>Sandhills</i>	
			<i>Lane.</i>	<i>Ginns.</i>
Number of Sessions	...	...	49	49
„ „ first attendances, age 0—1	...	...	145	65
„ „ „ „ „ 1—5	...	...	26	2
Total attendances	...	...	2,376	850
Average attendance per session	...	...	48	17

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Ante-natal Clinic continued to function under Dr. Mackay, being held on the first and third Mondays of each month at the Sandhills Lane Centre. The Municipal Midwife attends on the other Mondays for the purpose of booking cases, issuing food, and generally supervising expectant mothers in attendance. The attendances showed a slight increase over the figures for 1932 and were as follows :—

Total attendances of Expectant Mothers	...	264
Number of Expectant Mothers who attended	...	65
Average attendance per session	...	11

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

An Artificial Sunlight Clinic for Infants was held three times weekly at the Sandhills Centre.

Forty infants—seven under one year of age and thirty-three between one and five—received treatment during the year for defective nutrition and rickets, making in all 620 attendances, and in the majority of cases very definite improvement was seen with this treatment.

MIDWIVES.

Four Midwives were in regular practice in the Borough, all holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. One was employed by the Town Council for whole-time maternity work, two were employed by the District Nursing Association, undertaking midwifery as part of their duties, and one was engaged in practice on her own account. During 1933, midwives attended 396 confinements as Midwives and 67 as Maternity Nurses. In 72 cases medical aid was summoned.

The Council's Midwife attended 129 confinements during the year, making in all 2,517 visits, namely, 844 ante-natal, 96 post-natal, and 1,577 ordinary midwifery visits.

Maternity fees collected during the year amounted to £127 17s. od., a decrease of £16 10s. 6d. as compared with the previous year.



APPENDIX I.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

APPENDIX I.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF BOROUGH DURING 1933
AND SIX PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popula- tion estimat'd to Middle of each year.	Nett Births belonging to the District.			Nett Deaths belonging to the District.					
		Total No.	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	Illegitimate No.	Under 1 Year of age.				At all Ages.	
					Total No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Illegiti- mate No.	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1927	21,020	465	22.1	19	64	137.6	1	52.6	357	16.9
1928	21,190	522	24.6	20	35	67.0	2	100.0	253	11.9
1929	20,980	511	24.3	30	39	76.3	3	100.0	289	13.7
1930	20,980	460	21.9	23	36	78.3	2	86.9	257	12.2
1931	21,270	457	21.5	17	32	70.0	3	176.4	307	14.4
1932	21,400	450	21.0	18	27	60.0	0	..	232	10.8
1933	21,220	409	19.2	16	36	87.9	1	62.5	288	13.5

TABLE II.

Showing a Comparison of the Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality Rates for the Year 1933, of Whitehaven, with those of England and Wales as a whole; of certain groups of towns, of London, of the County of Cumberland, and of the Urban and Rural Districts of Cumberland.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
England and Wales	14·4	12·3	64
118 County Boroughs and great towns, including London ...	14·4	12·2	67
132 smaller towns (estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000) ...	14·5	11·0	56
London	13·2	12·2	59
County of Cumberland	15·8	13·7	71
Urban Districts of Cumberland ...	16·4	16·4	72
Rural Districts of Cumberland ...	15·0	15·0	69
Borough of Whitehaven	19·2	13·5	88

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.
All causes	145	143
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..
Whooping Cough	3	2
Diphtheria	1	..
Influenza	7	8
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	..	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	14	12
Other Tuberculous Disease	4	2
Syphilis	1	..
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis .. .. .	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	18	16
Diabetes	1	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	3	10
Heart Disease	18	28
Aneurysm	1	..
Other Circulatory Diseases	4	1
Bronchitis	5	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	12
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	..
Peptic Ulcer	2	..
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	1	3
Appendicitis .. .. .	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	..
Other Diseases of Liver, &c. .. .. .	..	3
Other Digestive Diseases	4	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	5
Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	..	1
Other Puerperal Causes .. .. .	..	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	10	4
Senility	9	6
Suicide	1	..
Other Violence	10	4
Other Defined Diseases	9	8
Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	2

TABLE IV.—DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL
ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1933.

Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	5
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	4
Total					<hr/> 10

Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 per annum—0·47.

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	9
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations and Defects	...	...	...	...	5
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	5
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	3
Accidental	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	5
Total					<hr/> 35

TABLE VI.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	10	...	1	...	1	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	1
Scarlet Fever	27	...	2	2	3	2	8	6	1	2	...	1	...	26	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) ...	31	2	4	...	...	2	5	...	2	5	1	7	3	... (all forms)	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Erysipelas	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...
Chickenpox	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.—TUBERCULOSIS. NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—I ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
5—10 ... ..	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	...
10—15	4	4	...	1	...	3	1	...
15—20	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	1
20—25	5	6	...	...	2	2	1	...
25—35	5	7	...	...	2	3	...	...
35—45	2	7	...	1	2	1	...	...
45—55	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	...
55—65	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Totals ...	24	32	8	3	14	12	4	2

TABLE VIII.

FORM A.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected		Number reported to be Defective.	Number of Orders Issued.
			By the M.O.H.	By the Sanitary Inspector		
<hr/>						
FOREIGN—						
Steamers	15	7,863	..	...	..	...
Sailing ... ..	...	...	.	...	.	...
Fishing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<hr/>						
Total Foreign	15	7,863	...	...	...	...
<hr/>						
COASTWISE—						
Steamers	627	77324	...	...	...	...
Sailing	1	48	...	...	...	...
Fishing	275	3367	..	...	...	...
<hr/>						
Total Coastwise	903	80739	...	..	...	...
<hr/>						
Total Foreign and Coastwise ..	918	88602	...	...	...	...

TABLE IX.

FACTORIES WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	1	..	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	46	..	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	..	..	..
TOTAL	47	..	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :--				
Want of Cleanliness
Want of Ventilation
Overcrowding
Want of Drainage of Floors
Other Nuisances
Sanitary Ac- commodation { Insufficient
{ Unsuitable or Defective	I	I	..	..
{ Not separate for Sexes
Offences under the Factory and Work- shops Acts :—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to out work and offences under the Section men- tioned in the Schedule to the Minis- try of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)
Total	I	I	..	..

APPENDIX II.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

TOWN HALL,

WHITEHAVEN,

March 28th, 1934.

*To the Medical Officer of Health,
Borough of Whitehaven.*

Sir,

I beg to submit my Eleventh Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1933.

NOTICES.

One hundred and fourteen preliminary notices have been served during the year. These have usually been complied with and it has only been necessary to serve eleven statutory notices.

INSPECTIONS.

Details of inspections made and improvements effected are summarised in the following tables :—

Visits to Slaughter-houses ...	...	...	...	238
„ Common Lodging Houses ...	...	...	...	143
„ Houses let in Lodgings ...	...	...	...	11
„ Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...	46
„ Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	36
„ Workshops ...	...	...	...	10
„ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops ...	...	...	...	121
„ Premises where food is prepared ...	...	...	...	22
„ Ice Cream Shops ...	...	...	...	13
„ Courts ...	...	...	...	62
„ Caravans ...	...	...	...	25
Housing Inspections ...	...	...	...	1,975
Interviews with owners or occupiers ...	...	...	...	262
Miscellaneous visits and inspections...	...	...	...	243
Cases of Infectious Disease investigated ...	...	...	...	80
Visits after Infectious Disease ...	...	...	...	59
Visits to Schools ...	...	...	...	5
Smoke Observations taken ...	...	...	...	1
Visit to rat infested premises ...	...	...	...	3
Visits to factories ...	...	...	...	1
Total				3,356

IMPROVEMENTS.

Obstructed drains cleansed	...	...	...	33
Drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	15
New stoneware gullies fixed	...	...	...	10
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	18
New pedestal W.C.'s fixed	...	...	...	16
New flushing cisterns fixed	...	...	...	15
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	18
New spouting fixed	...	...	...	27
House roofs repaired	...	...	...	42
Plastering repaired	...	...	...	53
New windows fixed or made to open	...	...	...	33
Floors repaired	...	...	...	25
New pantries erected	...	...	...	2
Yard paving relaid	...	...	...	13
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	41
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	43
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	3
Inside water supply provided	...	...	...	11
Courts limewashed	...	...	...	30
Common Lodging Houses limewashed	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	19
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	...	...	...	10
Urinals repaired	...	...	...	1
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	1
Houses made through ventilated	...	...	...	2
Urinals abolished	...	...	...	1
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds limewashed	...	...	...	18
Total				505

BAKEHOUSES.

There were 29 bakehouses on the Register at the end of the year.

Thirty-six visits have been paid and the premises have generally been found satisfactory. Only two contraventions were observed, viz. :—Want of limewashing.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION.

There are two licensed and four registered slaughter-houses on the Register, one of the licensed premises being used by fifteen butchers.

Two hundred and thirty-eight visits have been made to the premises and no serious fault has been found in the way they are conducted.

As I have previously reported, the registered slaughter-houses are all unfit for the purpose for which they are used. Each one is situated in the centre of the town with dwelling-houses adjoining, or in the immediate vicinity.

The following is a list of unsound food which has been surrendered and destroyed during the year :—

7 beasts	...	...	...	Tuberculosis.
5 pigs	...	...	...	do.
3 sheep	...	...	...	Dropsical.
40 sheep livers	...	...	...	Fluke.
10 beast livers	...	...	...	do.
20 lbs. imported beef	...	...	...	Bone taint.
6 tins shrimps	...	...	...	Decomposed.
113 stones Mackerel	...	...	...	do.
8 „ kippers	...	...	...	do.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 41 retail purveyors of milk in the Borough, nine of whom are also producers, and one farmer who is a wholesale producer only. In addition, there are twelve producers resident outside, who supply milk wholesale to retailers in the Borough.

During the year 31 samples of milk have been obtained for bacteriological examination. Of these, 11 were up to the standard of Grade A. milk, and 20 were below that standard.

One hundred and twenty-one visits have been paid to cowsheds and milkshops, and only occasional complaint has had to be made regarding the cleanliness of cowsheds or the method of storage of milk.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No application for the establishment of an offensive trade has been received during the year, and one fried fish shop has ceased to be used as such.

The number of offensive trades on the register is now :—

- 13 Fish and Chip Potato Friers.
- 1 Fat Melter.
- 1 Tanner.
- 1 Rag and Bone Dealer.

Forty-six visits have been paid to the premises during the year and all have been found to be conducted satisfactorily.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN
LODGINGS.

The number of these premises on the register remains the same as in the previous year :—

Common Lodging Houses	...	4
Houses let in Lodgings	... ..	7

One hundred and forty-three visits have been paid to the premises during the year. One Common Lodging House was not occupied during the last three months of the year, and another was included in the Dock Clearance Area but had not been demolished at the end of the year.

Some of the rooms in the houses let in lodgings are still occupied by families who should not be in them, but this cannot be avoided whilst the present housing shortage continues.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. F. LORD,

Sanitary Inspector.

